

Chicago has justified its pretension to be the largest hog market, the largest cattle market, the largest lumber market, the largest grain market, the largest packing center and the largest railroad center in the world; and now it seems to be reaching out for the distinction of being the largest divorce manufacturing city in either hemisphere. Of the divorces applied for only 2 per cent are contested. There are few cases of the law, no long arguments, no rhetorical appeals by lawyers. The divorce laws are constructed to work like a steam saw and they do so with a directness and expedition which must be shocking to many.

Saturday, which is the great default divorce day of the week, the Illinois law can be seen cutting the bonds of marriage at the rate of ten minutes to a marriage, and by the dozen. There are usually four courts grinding out divorces.

The speed with which husband and wife are parted is like the flash of the guillotine. While three witnesses are generally heard—the complainant and two friends, who tell of the cruelty, of the desertion or other act alleged against the absent husband or wife—no superfluous time is consumed. The judge frequently asks the questions himself, to bring out the salient and necessary points as quickly as possible. There is no jury in default, and the cases are heard in open court. Sometimes the granting of a decree occupies only five or six minutes; sometimes only three minutes. The average time is ten minutes.

The Illinois law permits divorces for eight causes, including such as desertion or habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, and attempting life of spouse. Those from other States who may seek release under Illinois law are required to live one year in the commonwealth.

A Four-Months' Record.

That the divorce mills are working full time is evidenced by the following figures, covering the past few months. In the last two weeks in October there were 51 cases heard and 63 new suits filed. In November the cases heard numbered 134, with 70 new suits. In December 135 cases were heard and 25 applications for separation were recorded. January's record is 169 cases heard and 68 suits filed; and during the first three weeks of February there were 66 cases heard and 28 new applications—in all, 283 cases heard and 234 new suits filed. And the "cases heard" might virtually be written "decrees granted," for a divorce decree is not refused in more than one out of 50 cases brought to trial.

It is women who keep the Chicago divorce mills grinding, four out of five suits being brought by the wife. Despite this fact, one of the most noticeable things about the Chicago divorce courts is the lack of the sentimental, the lack of feeling. Sorrows, regrets, shame, disappointment are not displayed by the average woman complainant. As a rule, the woman seeking divorce in Chicago gives as practical and business-like an exhibition as can be seen in a court room. She relates the story of her married life with almost as much unconcern as though she were suing a laundry company and were describing the ruin of a shirt waist. It is a business proposition. The law gives her eight chances for a divorce, and she's going to land a decree through one of them. As a rule both husband and wife punctuate their evidences with smiles and laughter as they recount the faults or offenses of the one from whom release is sought.

But while many of the applicants seem to treat the matter as a joke, or agreeable diversion, there are, too, tears and pathos and tragedy. Sobbing and heartbroken women take the stand to tell of lives of abuse and degradation caused by brutes to whom it would seem that no law should require them to continue united. They tell of years of wifehood and motherhood during which they have sewed or scrubbed or washed to keep bread in the mouths of little ones and misery in the mouth of the father. They tell of struggles and self-sacrifice on their part, year after year, met by kicks, beatings, and stock yard laborers, ironmolders and stock yard laborers. The body of divorce litigation is, however, recruited from the mass of small shopkeepers, artisans and manual workers.

A Month of Cont'd Fires.

Except February, 1901, when the Baltimore conflagration took place, February of the present year was one of the worst of recent record for the fire insurance companies. The compilation of the New York Journal of Commerce shows an aggregate fire loss of \$25,501,000, compared with \$16,000,000 in February, 1903. There were four fires where destructiveness exceeded \$1,000,000, and one, at New Orleans, which involved over \$3,000,000.

Indianapolis detectives found Booth Tarkington's evening dress trousers incasing a portly negro at the head of the grand march at the annual ball of the Indianapolis Snowball Club. They had been purchased from a hotel and rented to the colored leader.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech in Baltimore, declared that the strike of subway and elevated road men at New York failed because the men violated their agreement and contracts with the company.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

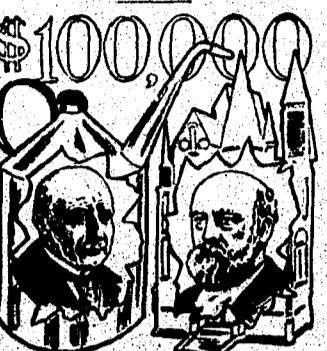
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NUMBER 21.

ROCKEELLER IS DENOUNCED BY THE CONGREGATIONAL CLERGY.



John D. Rockefeller, the donor of \$100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational church, is shown at the left of the picture; to the right is the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, who opposes the acceptance of the donation on the ground that the money was illegally extorted from the people. Rockfeller's gift has aroused a storm of protest, coupled with denunciations of the bitterest kind, from the Congregational clergy. Below are two of these stinging alusions to the Standard Oil magnate.

Rev. Dr. Gladden, pastor of the leading Congregational church of Columbus, Ohio, says:

"The money proffered to our Board of Missions comes out of a colossal estate, whose foundations were laid in the most relentless capacity known to modern commercial history."

The United States government is now engaged in a strenuous attempt to ferret out and punish this injustice. And the people of the United States have a tremendous battle on their hands with the corporate greed, which has intruded itself in this strong hold, and has learned to use the railroads for the oppression and spoliation of the people. And now, on the eve of this battle, they are asked to accept a great gift of money from the man who more completely than any other represents the system they have summoned to fight.

Rockefeller's opponents are not enough to take his money and then turn around and fight him. I hope they are not so faithless to their obligations as to take his money and shut their mouths or become his apologists.

"We do not want this man's money.

To accept it will be to earn the contempt of millions of honest men; to reject it will strengthen our churches in the affection and respect of millions who are inclined to doubt whether the church is God more than man. Our mission will be richer and stronger without it than with it, and we shall lose nothing by our loyalty to the things unseen and eternal."

In Brookline, Mass., Rev. H. G. Hale, pastor of the Congregational church, says: "Mr. Rockfeller stands today under arraignment by the American people. He stands for a system which is among the most pernicious influences in our American life. He is teaching the young men of the nation the doctrine of success at any cost by methods of competition which shoot to kill. This is the grossest materialism. In the nature of the case all money given cannot be investigated. This is a case of unusual transparency. My conscience is arraigned irrevocably on the side of the protest. I believe that the church has a rare opportunity to array itself on the side of disinterested righteousness."

THEIR'S MONEY IN IT.

Why American Consuls are So Eagerly Sought.

Never before at the beginning of an administration has there been such a rush of applicants for diplomatic and consular places as at present, and never before have so few of these places been available, owing partly to the fact that the President has already promised many of them to personal friends and partly to the policy of retaining in office incumbents with good records. Ordinarily, it is said there are from ten to a dozen applicants for each foreign appointment at the beginning of an administration. At present there are twenty applicants for each job.

These positions, especially in the consular service, are rendered attractive by the fees for administering oaths, for acknowledging debts, etc. These fees at some posts amount to far more than the salary. H. Clay Evans, our consul general to London, receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum, but in 1903 his "notarial" fees amounted to \$10,000. Thus he received a total of more than \$15,000. Consul General Gowdy, at Paris, realized, all told, \$13,976; \$7,000 of which was salary. Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, received \$6,848 in notarial fees.

Men of wealth among the applicants are many, though they are not looking for the money. The occupancy of an oilfield post, even in the consular service, gives a social standing abroad; it is difficult to obtain otherwise. It is for this reason that Americans with social ambition and wealth to back it are more eager to get these appointments.

TEN YEARS FOR MRS. CHADWICK

Appeals—Become Judge Sentenced on Each Count Separately.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, convicted on seven counts of conspiracy to defraud the government through illegal debts with the Oberlin National Bank, was sentenced by Judge Robert W. Taylor in Cleveland to serve ten years in the State penitentiary at Columbus.

On four of the counts, a penalty of two years each was imposed. Upon two counts a sentence of one year each was given and on the seventh no penalty was imposed. By good behavior Mrs. Chadwick can reduce the penalty to eight years and four months.

Her attorneys took exception to the penalty upon each count except the first. The defense will contend the court cannot impose a separate sentence for each count; that the law applied to the general charge instead of each incident of a general charge. This will be contested in the higher court, as will the other points which resulted in the conviction. If by any remote possibility the woman wins the appeal six other indictments are hanging over her.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. Hall, a New York beauty expert, has discovered that sleeping on the face tends to reduce flesh.

John Frayland was struck by a train near Mine Center, Minn., and killed. Circumstances point to murder, as it is believed he had been drugged and robbed.

Horace C. Starr of Richmond, Ind., national president of the Travelers' Protective Association, announces that Col. John R. Harwood of Richmond, Va., will deliver the memorial address at the annual convention in Savannah, Ga., in May.

The consolidated Nevada National Bank and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank will be known as the Wells-Fargo & Co. National Bank of San Francisco and will have a capital of \$3,000,000 and a surplus of \$3,500,000, some of the officers of each of the old institutions being retained.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech in Baltimore, declared that the strike of subway and elevated road men at New York failed because the men violated their agreement and contracts with the company.

AN INTERESTING NEWS ITEM.

A passenger train on the P. W. & B. railroad was wrecked near Northeast, Md. Three persons were injured.

The steamer "Spartan" bound from Providence for Philadelphia, ran aground on Block Island in a fog and is a complete wreck.

It is said that the President has decided to offer Edward Addicks a foreign birth so as to enable the Delaware Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

A carriage occupied by the Empress of Germany struck a 6-year-old boy in Berlin and the Empress personally extended first aid to the injured and then summoned the court physician.

The Common Pleas Court at Columbus, Ohio, recognized the Jewish Sabbath as within the meaning of the statute relating to Sunday observance.

Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company presented a high school bill to Fair Haven, Mass., the town of his birth. This makes a total of \$3,000,000 given to Fair Haven by Mr. Rogers.

Miss Rebecca Jones, who was sent to jail in New York twenty years ago because she refused to answer the judge's questions in the Gordon Hammersley big will contest, won by the present Lady Beresford, is dead.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JIU JITSU IS ADOPTED

JAPANESE SYSTEM FOR WARRIORS OF AMERICA.

Joint Board for Army and Navy Makes Changes in Physical Training for Cadets—Brother Shoots Husband and Later Kills Himself.

The officers of the United States army and the navy in the future will be experts at jiu-jitsu. This is decreed by the joint board of both departments which has revised the system of physical training at West Point and Annapolis. The report has been endorsed by President Roosevelt. While jiu-jitsu is not regarded as of great value in physical development it is held that a knowledge of the system would inspire the individual with self-confidence. The board recommends that physical training be extended over the four years' course instead of one year at present. The minimum of time for exercise required is two hours each week. Another recommendation is that the sword be restored to its old position of usefulness as an effective weapon, both in the navy as well as in the army. This is based on a careful study of the Russo-Japanese war. Observation is made to this suggestion by Assistant Secretary Darling of the navy.

TWO SLAIN OVER WEDDING.

Bride's Brother Shoots Her Husband and Later Kills Himself.

Summer Hazen, a bridegroom of a week, and John Hall, his wife's brother, are dead at Malone, N. Y., as the result of an exchange of pistol shots at Hall's home. When Hall learned that Hazen and his sister were to be married he warned Hazen that he would resort to violence if necessary to prevent the ceremony. Nothing came of the threat and the newly married couple, believing that the trouble had blown over, went for a visit to Hall's home. They had hardly crossed the threshold before Hall drew a revolver and sent a bullet into Hazen's body. As Hazen fell he whipped a revolver from his own pocket and returned the shot. Hall then left the house and was supposed to have run away. Shortly after, however, he broke a pane of glass in the bedroom window where Hazen was lying airtight, showing his rifle barrel through the window, shot Hazen again. The coroner and an officer were summoned and on their arrival the coroner stumbled over the body of Hall in the driveway near the barn, with his head blown nearly off, the murderer having committed suicide.

BURGLARS WRECK OHIO STORE.

Terrorize Village and Have Running Duel with Pursuing Posse.

Four burglars blew up the safe in the general store of S. G. Whitmore at Tontogany, Ohio, and after terrorizing the inhabitants of the village escaped into the country. They were intercepted at Grand Rapids, as they attempted to cross the Muskegon River in Louis County, and in a battle between the sheriff of Grand Rapids and a posse and the burglars ensued, shots being fired by both sides. No one was hurt. It is not known how much money they got. The store was wrecked.

FEARS OVERTHROW BY JAPS.

Rider Haggard Warns Western World of Weakness in Its Civilization.

H. Rider Haggard, the English author, delivered an address before the University of California Saturday. He drew a vivid picture of the wretchedness of life in London and said that unless the evils brought about by this congection of the masses in cities was stopped western civilization was in danger of being swept away by a conquering eastern people that had the virtues of their country and were not afflicted with western evils.

Mystery Shrouds Strange Death.

A murder mystery is thought to lie behind the finding of the body of Warren Warmly, 70 years old, in the Kohler House at Hillsdale, Mich., and the disappearance of a young woman who had been his companion there for several days. Warmly said a few days ago that he had given the young woman all his money. Her identity is not known.

Three Burned to Death in Home.

The home of W. J. Thompson, ten miles south of Charlottesville, Va., was destroyed by fire during the husband's absence. Mrs. Thompson and her two children were burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Millionaire to Prison Cell.

Griffith J. Griffith, the Los Angeles millionaire, who three years ago attempted to kill his wife, must spend two years in State prison and pay a fine of \$5,000. That is the decision of the California Supreme Court.

Girl Saves Lives in Runaway.

In Cedar Grove, N. J., Lillian Kelleher, 16 years old, proved herself courageous by stopping a runaway horse and saving from probable injury two children named Armstrong, who were in a carriage.

Five Deaths in Canal Zone.

The report of Col. William C. Gorras, chief sanitary inspector of the army medical corps, cabled from Panama, indicated that the number of deaths in February was nine, which is equivalent to a rate of fourteen per thousand per year.

"Jim" Warden Dead.

James F. Warden, known everywhere as "Jim" Warden—mining prospector, promoter of all manner of gigantic enterprises for money making, maker and user of fortunes, and eccentric genius—died at El Paso, Texas.

Self-Made Widow, Eight Years.

Margaret Gindlesperger, jointly in control of Chillicothe, Ohio, with Carl Ballard for the murder of her husband in 1896, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury, was sentenced to the court room. The crime was committed Jan. 5.

Filipino Census Is Finished.

Gov. Gen. Wright has issued a proclamation announcing that the census of the Philippines had been completed and that in two years, provided peace prevails, an election would be called for a General Assembly.

Michigan Is Winner in Debate.

Michigan won the annual debate with Wisconsin, the vote of the jury being 2 to 1. The jury consisted of three Chicago lawyers, Joseph Deafies, August Blum and Robert Stiles.

Find Counterfeiting Scheme.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the American champion chess player, became temporarily lame at the Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia and tried to shield himself from a fourth-story window.

CARNEGIE IN COLLEGE BUSINESS.

Instruction Shows He Can Build but One Library a Day Now.

"I have been looking largely into small colleges of late and I have entered into the college business as I not long ago entered into the library business," said Andrew Carnegie at the annual dinner of the alumni of Stevens Institute at the Hotel Astor in New York. "I did a roaring business at the library stand," he continued, "but I could look ahead and see the demand for libraries slacken. My secretary says the demand is down to one library a day. I think a young man who goes to a small college receives a better education than at a large one. Sport is too generally taking the place of valuable knowledge at the big colleges. Since I have gone into the new business there has been a great boom. Within the past few days I have received more than 100 applications for the material I am sending to small colleges. Business, gentlemen, is promising," Dr. Alexander C. Humphrey, president of Stevens, announced that Mr. Carnegie, in addition to the \$200,000 which he has given already to the institute, would give \$80,000 more, to which he himself would add \$50,000, when the plumb raised another \$100,000. Andrew Carnegie has notified Dr. William H. Crawford, president of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., that he will subscribe \$25,000 for the benefit of the college if friends of the institution will raise a like amount.

BOY OF EIGHT A PREACHER.

Joseph Roycroft, the Cause of Many Church Slumbers Repenting.

Joseph Roycroft, 8 years old, thin and effeminate looking, with golden curls hanging nearly to his waist, the other night exhorted an audience of 2,000 persons in Moody's church in Chicago to spurn all worldly amusements and follow the teachings of the Savior. Never once hesitating for a word and with a shrill voice, which carried to the farthest corner of the large auditorium, the youthful prodigy extolled righteous living as the only means of salvation, and by way of confirmation quoted passage after passage from scripture, which alone were considered fit of memory. Near the close of his address, when calling for confessions of repentance, scores of his hearers responded with words of conviction. Roycroft, II, is the son of Joseph A. Roycroft of Chicago, and has been actively engaged in evangelical work for the last three years.

UNCLESAM WILL BE HOST.

Roosevelt Invites All Nations to Be Represented at Jamestown in 1907.

To celebrate the birth of the American nation in the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the western hemisphere President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the world to be represented by their military organizations and naval vessels in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va., from May 13 to Nov. 1907. The proclamation outlines the action of Congress in specifying the celebration and making appropriation therefor, speaks of the event—the settlement in Jamestown May 13, 1607—and appeals to all nations to take part in commemoration of "the event which has had a far-reaching effect on the course of human history."

END SPREE TOGETHER, THEN DIE.

Traveling Salesmen, Penniless and Discouraged, End Lives.

Out of funds and discouraged because of their inability to stop drinking, Henry L. Woodward of New York City and Charles A. Grouse of Toledo, Ohio, wound up a farewell spree at the last of the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, where they are believed to have entered upon an agreement to commit suicide. Both were found later in the day in their rooms, each with a bullet through his brain. The shots are believed to have been fired at the same hour. The men were traveling salesmen.

Municipal Ownership for Detroit.

The Detroit City Council adopted a resolution looking to municipal ownership of street railway tracks. The commissioner of public works is directed to submit a supplemental estimate calling for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the building of a section of street railroad track. The track is to be laid by the city and leased to the street railway company.

Officials Ruin Ohio Bank.

At a meeting of the directors and council of the Citizens' Savings Bank in Lorain, Ohio, it was decided that the bank should not open for business the next morning. Three officials of the bank are named as being responsible for a shortage and speculation in stocks is given as the cause for their being obliged to use the bank's money.

Panama Canal Commission Out.

All the members of the Panama canal commission, including Admiral Walker, the chairman, have tendered their resignations to take effect at the convenience of President Roosevelt. Their resignations will be accepted and within a week or ten days the President expects to be able to announce the members of the new commission.

Wages to Be Readjusted.

Thousands of workmen in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio were made glad the other night, when there was made at many mills controlled by the United States Steel Corporation a notice of a readjustment of wages to take effect at once, the details of which would be made known later.

Killing in State Penitentiary.

Charles Turner, 30 years old, a convict in the western Pennsylvania penitentiary, was murdered at that institution by Paul Kruger, another convict, in an alteration in the bakehouse. Kruger stabbed Turner with a knife which he had secreted.

Immigration Is Enormous.

Immigration to this country, through the port of New York for the month of March, reached unprecedented figures, the total arrivals numbering 97,000. Last year for the same month the arrivals were only 47,577.

Science Hall Burned.

Barney Science Hall of Denison university at Granville, Ohio, was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of nearly \$100,000. The hall was erected by Eugene Barney of Dayton twelve years ago and cost \$45,000.

To Die for Staying Girl Wife.

Otis Both, 21 years old, was found guilty of the murder of his girl wife and punishment fixed at death. The youthful defendant laughed as he left the court room. The crime was committed Jan. 5.

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Michigan Is Winner in Debate.

Michigan won the annual debate with Wisconsin, the vote of the jury being 2 to 1. The jury consisted of three Chicago lawyers, Joseph Deafies, August Blum and Robert Stiles.

Three Die in Stock Train Wreck.

Patrick Riley, a traveling man for Armour & Co., Henry Doty of Bowling Green, Ohio, and David Simons of Montana, were killed and another man had his leg broken in a stock train wreck near Medora, N. D., on the Northern Pacific road.

Chess Champion Is Derauged.

While critically ill as a result of a delicate operation, Henry Nelson Pitcairn, the American champion chess player, became temporarily lame at the Pennsylvania hospital in Philadelphia and tried to shield himself from a fourth-story window.

the federal authorities. The operations are believed to have secured something like \$50,000 in the larger cities of the country. The counterfeit is one of the best duplicates of the buffalo series of \$10 and \$20 bills which has ever come to the attention of the federal authorities.

MUST SAVE THE WHEAT FIELDS.

Secretary Wilson Sends Expert to Find Luminous Plant to Eradicate Soil.

In order to save wheat fields of the West, which he says are refusing to grow wheat, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has sent an expert to the northern part of Norway and Sweden to find a luminous plant which will grow in a cold climate. Such a plant would be valuable to rotate with wheat, as it would enrich the soil and insure a good crop the following year. "Our great wheat fields along the northern border will grow wheat," said the Secretary, "and unless American farmers change their methods there will be a large increase in the price of breadstuffs. The evil day cannot long be postponed, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers of the Northwest believe they have solved the problem by permitting the land to lay fallow for one year and growing a crop of wheat every other year. With a continued decrease in the yield in the Northwest, the farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska will begin growing wheat again, but they will not do it until they can get at least \$1 a bushel. At present the per capita consumption is from six to seven bushels, and we are consuming nearly all we

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Past Year Has Been Lively One for Divorces—Mrs. Kastead Pleads Guilty—Tramp, Asked to Wait for Food, Burns Farmer's Barn.

Last year was a lively one for the divorce courts of Michigan, according to a statement issued by the Secretary of State showing that during the year 1904 there were 2,819 divorces granted in the State. The size of the counties, it appears, has nothing to do with the number of divorces granted, the attitude of the judges in the several circuits determining the matter to a large extent. Holland, a large county with many foreigners, has a record of only twenty-one divorces, while Shilawassee has a record of sixty-four. Keene County judges granted 242 divorces and those of Wayne County gave out 454. In Washtenaw thirty-nine were granted, in Oakland fifty-three, Ottawa seventeen, Berrien eighty-two, Branch forty-four, Calhoun eighty-nine, Cass forty, Ingham forty-one, Ionia sixty-four, Marquette twelve, Montcalm forty-five. A remarkable fact is that only thirty-three divorces were denied. The number of bills pending at the beginning of the year was 6,340, the number filed during the year 4,140 and the number pending at the close of the year 7,392. There were 336 cases withdrawn during the year.

LIFE TERM GIVEN SLAYER.

James A. Logan, Jr., Sentenced for Murder of Mrs. Delta Tracy.

With words of commendation for the father of James A. Logan, Jr., in the Criminal Court in Chicago, Judge Barnes sentenced the son to prison for life for the murder of Mrs. Delta Tracy. It was through the efforts of the father that the 17-year-old colored boy was apprehended and a confession obtained from him. The boy made no denial of the crime, but added that in attempting to hold up and rob Mrs. Tracy he became temporarily insane and did not realize what he was doing, and it was some time after he committed the crime, he said, before he could remember any of the circumstances. At the side of the defendant stood his aged father and stepmother, who did all in their power to bring all the facts clearly before the court, and in passing sentence the judge commended the parents of the youth strongly. The murder was committed a short time ago at Fifty-fifth street and Monroe avenue.

COURT FINDS FOR BUTLER.

St. Louis Man to Be Tried for Murder, Not Felony.

The Missouri Supreme Court has issued an absolute rule of prohibition against Circuit Judge Foster of St. Louis, prohibiting him from trying Edward Butler of St. Louis on an indictment charging Butler with bribing Charles F. Kelly, former Speaker of the St. Louis house of delegates, to leave the State and not testify against him in a bribery indictment trial. The Supreme Court holds that the act alleged was a misdemeanor and not a felony, and for that reason the case is ordered transferred from the criminal court of St. Louis to the circuit court, the other day and pleaded guilty. Judge Wisner deferred sentence for a few days and, in the meantime, friends of the woman are trying to have her punishment minimized to the extent of a term in the county jail instead of a prison sentence. Mrs. Kastead's husband called on her, and while the meeting was quite affecting, it did not result in reconciliation.

Mrs. Kastead Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Alice Kastead, whose desertion of her husband in Flint and departure for the West in company with Chas. E. Blashfield had its culmination in the arrest of the couple at Deaver's on the charge of forgery, appeared in the Circuit Court the other day and pleaded guilty. Judge Wisner deferred sentence for a few days and, in the meantime, friends of the woman are trying to have her punishment minimized to the extent of a term in the county jail instead of a prison sentence. Mrs. Kastead's husband called on her, and while the meeting was quite affecting, it did not result in reconciliation.

Cut His Own Throat.

Dick Kipens, aged 40, of Burns Corners, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He had considerable trouble with his wife, who had separated from him on several occasions and always returned. A few days ago he missed her in a shameful manner and Deputy Sheriff L. R. Beasley of Salem township went to arrest him at his home. Kipens ran to the woods and circled back to the house, and when pursued he became frantic and cut his throat.

Two Big Freighters Launched.

Two 10,000-ton steel freighters for the great lakes were launched on the Detroit river Saturday. The steamer Amasa Stone, for Pickens, Mathis & Co. of Cleveland, was launched at the Wyanotte docks, yards of the American Shipbuilding Company, and the James E. Davison, built for the Tonawanda Line at the yards of the Great Lakes Engineering Works.

Within Our Borders.

A Chelsea young man has refused \$28 per month and board to work on a farm for eight months.

The fact that \$450 is missing from the person of Mrs. Cynthia Martin, aged 65, found frozen to death near Meers, has led to the suspicion of murder.

Choice Potatoes, the Very Finest Tuber.

Doling, who died in Muskegon after all preparations had been completed for his marriage to one of the most prominent young women of that section. After a courtship of just thirteen months Doling proposed, and was accepted. April 13 was set as the wedding day, and all preparations for the wedding were completed, when the prospective bridegroom became ill. For thirteen days and thirteen nights the bride to be was his constant attendant, even to eating her meals at his bedside. The unlikely combination had been noted, and when the thirteenth day of illness ended the sudden death of the patient was hardly a surprise to like superstitions friends. The young woman who was to be a bride April 13 is hysterical, and refused to leave the hospital or be consulted.

The suit of Edward Miller McMahon, a minor, of Chicago, against Thomas Hume and the late Charles H. Hackley of Muskegon, and involving \$30,000, was dismissed in the United States Circuit Court in Grand Rapids. McMahon is the grandson of the late James Gordon, whose estate consisted of his interest, with Hackley and Hume, in extensive lumbering interest.

THE CRAZY QUILT.

For older fashions
A lance we tilt,
And pause to honor
The crazy quilt.

This patch with roses
So prettily sprigged
Shows Grampa courted
The timely rigged.

That piece of gingham
Will witness keep
Of when Hosen
Began to creep.

Ah, sweet the slumbers
Beneath its fold,
And sweet the dreams from
Days of old.

So here is praising
The bygone reign,
When quilts were crazy
And lives were sane.
—New York Sun.

Two Letters.

JULY 7, 1903.—My Darling—I am so lonesome to-night, dear heart, for you that I cannot sleep, though it is now past one o'clock, so I have just slipped into my dressing gown (the white one with the blue silk down the front) and put on the little white slippers you always say my feet look so pretty in, and am going to write you all that is in my heart.

I am sorry I let you go away alone, and yet, when I come to think of it, sweetheart, I don't believe you urged me very strongly to accompany you. Was it because you thought the journey would tire me, "big man," or was it because you wanted to have a trip alone, as in your bachelor days.

Well, in either case, I am here alone—and lonely—and never wanted you so much before in my life as I do to-night, and, somehow, I feel sure that you, sweetheart, are just as lonesome for me.

I am quite sure to-night that you are wanting your "little girl" just "desireful bid"—just as sure as though you were here to tell me your own dear self.

The house all seems so big and empty to-night. I never knew before that one person could make so much difference in a place, but you know, dear heart, that this is the first time I have spent more than a day away from you in all the eighteen months we have been married.

I met Jack to-day, and, as usual, he was full of enthusiasm about some new scheme he is trying to patent. This time it is a "toe-weight." I don't quite understand what it is, but Jockeys use it when they ride horses. I suppose it helps to hold them down.

I am so glad I am not married to a man like Jack, though to be sure, he is a dear, good fellow, for I am sure a wife would always come second in his affections, and he would be apt to call her "heat little filly" or a "high-strung racer," or some other horsey term when he wanted to be particularly affectionate.

I went up to Mr. Reeves' office to-day, as you requested, to ask him to attend to that insurance matter, and, do you know, he quite annoyed me. I always thought him so nice, but, really, I thought him quite commonplace to-day, not to say vulgar.

He joked me about your being away alone, and said he would bet you were having a "roaring old time" in town, and I am afraid I was rather rude to him, for I told him pretty plainly you would be utterly lost without me, and that you were not like some men I know, who could only have a good time when away from home.

I let Sarah go home this morning to stay a few days, and to-night I went down to the kitchen and cooked my own dinner. I rolled up my sleeves and put on a big apron, and I felt just as I used to when we were first married, and you did not have all this money, and I had to do all the work in the little flat myself.

Just the same, those were happy days, weren't they, sweetheart? Sometimes I almost wish they would come back again, for I had you more to myself then, and you did not have to be worrying about stocks and bonds, and bears and things as you do now.

Do you remember the time I made a pie for dinner and put two crusts on it and you ate it and never said a word about it, though I know it must have been awful, for I forgot to put in any milk or eggs either?

Oh! and I must tell you what I did to-day. I am sure you will be pleased. You know your golf suit that had the little hole torn in the knee that you were going to take to the tailor to have mended?

Well, I just felt so lonesome all day that I thought it would comfort me somewhat to busy myself doing something for you. So I mended that hole and, Frank, dear, it looks fine. I did it so neatly, I am sure you will be proud of me when you see it.

I could not find any cloth like the goods, so I cut a little piece out of your cap, because you can get the tailor to make you a new cap or buy a different kind of one.

I am so sleepy now I can hardly keep my eyes open, so I shall say "good-night," sweetheart, and kiss the place on the pillow where your dear head should be and go to sleep.

Bless you, dear one, and bring you home safely to your loving BESS.

P. S.—Don't be so lonely for me that you will miss having a good time. July 7, 1903.—My Dear Little Girl—Well, it is after two o'clock, and if I had not promised to write every night before I went to bed I would be tempted to crawl between the sheets and write to-morrow instead.

I have been "doing the town" with Jim, Harry and some other fellows, and I tell you it seemed like old times, I needed an occasional reminder to make me remember that I had been married since I saw the boys last.

Don't think I forgot my little wife, for I thought of you often during the evening and wished you had come with me.

I went to the races to-day and lost twenty-five on Helen of Troy, but it was all sport, and seemed like the

RUSSIA'S NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.



GENERAL LINEVITCH.

General Linevitch finds himself, at the age of 67, commander in chief of the Russian army in Manchuria. He has a notable record as a soldier, and has fought in two continents. Born in 1838 and educated in the military school, he first saw service in the Caucasus from 1859 to 1864, and won his first promotion. In the Russo-Turkish war he again distinguished himself, being decorated with the cross of St. George of the fourth order for marked personal valor. He was severely wounded, however, and at one time his life was despaired of. In 1855 Linevitch was again in the field against the Tatars, and won a colony for bravery. Six years later he was made a major general, and in 1857 was transferred to the military command of Ussuri, the Russian province immediately north of Korea. When the Boxer rebellion broke out he was sent to aid the allied armies in the relief of Peking, and at that time was instrumental in saving a British general who was seriously menaced by the rebels. Then the Czar conferred on him the Order of St. George of the third class, and in a short time he was given command of the First Siberian army, which position he held at the beginning of the war with Japan, and until the arrival of Kuropatkin was commander in chief. At the battle of Mukden he commanded the Russian left center, and, it is said, repelled thirteen consecutive attacks by the Japanese, and managed to withdraw his army with comparatively slight loss. Because of his constant solicitude for their welfare, General Linevitch is greatly beloved by his soldiers. It is alleged that for years a keen rivalry has existed between himself and Kuropatkin.

days before I met you, when a good woman was the first love of my life. I am too tired to tell you all about it now, but we had a roaring old time, and kept it up till after one to-night, when I just tore myself away from the rest of the gang.

I hope you saw Reeves to-day about that insurance business. He will arrange things all right, for he's one of the best fellows I know, and has a pretty keen insight into human nature. He can size a man up better than any one else I ever knew.

Well, good night, little girl. I am so dead tired I can't write another line. I will be home in a few days, and I'm afraid it will come hard to settle down to the usual grind after such a glorious time. Your loving husband.

—FRANK
—Illustrated Bits.

BUILDING NEW SETTLEMENTS.

How a Railroad Gets People to Locate Along Its Line.

The immigration department of a great railroad is most active and effective. It is, strictly speaking, a department of the future, says a writer in the *World To-Day*. Its duties are well defined. It must develop the possible resources tributary to the road; it must build new settlements, establish new communities, and bring about new conditions. Its pressing need is people. How does it go about securing them?

The resources of the new line are studied and every possibility is recorded. The district is attractively and truthfully described in a booklet which is distributed through the road's agencies throughout the country. The newspaper columns are used, or perhaps space in the leading magazines is

purchased for the occasion. Printer's ink is used in profusion to scatter the word far and wide. Many roads print their own monthly publication; some issue pretentious magazines; while others publish papers patterned after the farm journals.

Some of the roads fit up portable exhibit cars in which are placed beautiful displays of farm products of all kinds, also samples of precious and other metals, from the new district. These exhibits are very alluring to the farmer or investor, attract much attention, and are most convincing arguments. Such cars are sent out to all parts of the more thickly settled States and are in charge of thoroughly posted representatives.

Sometimes a lecturer accompanies the exhibit car, giving free stereopticon lectures. The grain is shown growing in the fields; gold and silver are pictured being brought from the mines; and oil is shown gushing high into the air. An appeal is made to the man who is renting a high-priced farm with no prospects of ever owning one of his own. He is told how, in the newer districts, the same corps are grown on land costing less than one-tenth the price of his rented land.

He is awakened to his own possibilities; he sees a chance for his sons to become independent; he is almost convinced, in fact, he cannot resist the arguments and wants to go and see this wonderful Eldorado. His first anxiety is the expense of the trip. His name is sent to the general immigration office; the car has secured its result.

After a mother has lost one baby by death, nothing that her other children do ever makes her impatient.

HERE SHE COMES.



Cincinnati Post

OSTRICHES NOT STUPID BIRDS.

Story that They Hide Their Heads When Frightened Base Slander. There are many giants in Africa 3 feet high. Some of them weigh 300 pounds and are strong enough to kill a panther at one blow. Perhaps you think such big fellows must be clumsy, but they are not. They can run faster than any horse, spring 12 to 14 feet at a leap. This all sounds like a fairy story, says a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, but not so when you hear that these African giants are ostriches.

Perhaps you have been told some foolish stories about these birds—that when pursued they stick their heads in the sand and because they cannot see them.

This is base slander. Instead of being stupid, ostriches are very cunning. Their long legs will take them away from men—unless they have their families to protect. Then all is different. The papa ostrich sends mamma ostrich and the baby ostriches off at full speed, while he runs the other way. What do you think he does next? He rolls on the ground, pretending to be hurt. The hunter rushes toward the fallen bird, thinking he can easily catch him, mentally counting how much money he can make out of the splendid tail feathers which adorn the bird's tail.

After the papa ostrich thinks his family has got a good start, up he jumps and skims over the ground, leaving the disappointed hunter to think that the ostrich is not as silly as he has been led to believe.

A singular thing about ostriches is the way they bring up their little ones. To begin with, there are a good many eggs in the nest (dug out of the hot sand), but the eggs are of different mothers. Ostriches do not lay eggs every day. Being far apart they would not hatch together. When the nest is prepared all the female ostriches in the neighborhood are invited to contribute an egg apiece, the hostess returning the favors in due time.

Never leave ice or spring mud frozen on the horse's ankles. It is conducive to rheumatism, chapped feet and mud fever. Rub the legs dry with a wisp of straw or a piece of old gunny sack. Cheap Turkish toweling is handy and effective.

Ostrich eggs are delicious. One weighs three pounds, or is equal to a dozen of hen's. They are very convenient, too, for the hunters in the desert. They not only furnish a delightful meal, but a dish to cook it in. The shell is hard and thick and the egg is set on the fire, a hole is broken in the top. It is stirred with a stick and when it is done the saucier serves as a dish as well.

The man who owns an upland farm fears nothing by streams overflowing. In a wet time he will lose some soil from his fields by washouts, but he cares very little about the drains. The level lands have some advantages as well as some disadvantages.

There is a great difference between planning and planting. In order to do one successfully the other must be attended to. It is better to plant the planting than to plant the plants. Sometimes our plans do not work out and sometimes plants fail to materialize also.

The man who wishes to become a successful poultry raiser should keep right on with the work, in spite of any disasters that may have come to him. The discouragements of poultry keeping are also the lessons that teach the poultry raiser how to carry on his enterprise successfully.

Are you sure about your seed corn? Will any of it grow? Frequently one ear will be good and another bad. Sometimes one side of an ear will be alive and the other side dead. It does not matter so much the kind of seed your neighbor has, but what you have is what you should be intensely interested in.

It is a common saying that hens and gardens do not go together and that it is of no use to attempt to raise hens and keep a garden at the same time. It is true that in the spring time, when the seeds are just sending up their tender shoots, the hens are not safe creatures to have in the garden. But when the garden vegetables have obtained their growth or a good share of it the fowls may be given the run of the garden. If they touch any of the plants the pruning will often do the plants good, but most of the efforts of the fowls will be devoted to ridding the garden of bugs and worms.

With respect to solidify the different parts of the hoof vary widely. The middle layer of the wall is harder and more tenacious than the sole, for the latter crumbles away or passes off in larger or smaller flakes on its under surface, while no such spontaneous shortening of the wall occurs. The white line and the frog are soft horn structures, and differ from hard horn in that their horn cells do not, under natural conditions, become hard and hornlike. They are very elastic, absorb moisture rapidly, and as readily dry out and become hard, brittle and easily fissured. Horn of good quality is fine-grained and tough, while bad horn is coarse-grained and either mellow and friable or hard and brittle. All horn is a poor conductor of heat, and the harder (dryer) the horn the more slowly does it transmit extremes of temperature.—Prof. John W. Adams.

NO PROFIT IN SCRUBS.

Inferior or scrub stock of any kind is a disgrace and not profitable to keep. Good blood is the foundation of success, says O. P. Greer in Commercial Poultry. In nothing does good blood talk so strongly as in poultry. Breeding birds strictly to the standard is the only way to have prize winners in the show room, but that does not always prove that they are best for practical purposes. Sometimes poultry is bred too close, and each generation becomes a little more delicate in health and less productive in eggs and meat. The first and most important thing is to have strong, vigorous birds, without which it is impossible to lead to the best results; but trapping is a much slower process than poisoning.

Traps for catching moles are sold in most of the hardware stores. Nearly all of them work by the use of a spring coil, which, when released, drives a number of sharp tines into the ground and through the mole. Some experience in setting these traps will lead to the best results; but trapping is a much slower process than poisoning.

VARIETY IN FOOD.

The idea that small chicks should be confined to one sort of grain is wrong; of course, during the first day or two, or even the first week, when they are fed on oatmeal, this suffices, but as they grow, variety becomes necessary, and not only variety in grain, but in green food and meat scraps. True, the baby chicks should not be fed much in the way of animal food until they are large enough to hunt insects on the range, but a little of it will do them good.

After the chick gets beyond the meal age there is no better plan of feeding than to have the several grains mixed, but seeing to it that the kernels are very small, so that the chick can handle it. In the matter of green food, a raw potato chopped fine, an occasional onion, carrot or even a few cabbage leaves, will supply the needs in this direction. Don't coddle the baby chicks and try to bring them up on mush, nor on the other hand, do not think they can be kept healthy and growing without considerable care in feeding.

EGGS FOR THE MARKET SHOULD BE WASHED CLEAN; THEY LOOK BETTER AND BETTER.



FARM AND GARDEN.

Eggs for the market should be washed clean; they look better and better.

The student of farming realizes more and more that the scope of agricultural science is infinite, so far as man is concerned.

The ram needs to be changed every two years and fresh blood infused in the flock. All things considered, a three-year-old ram is best when breeding to improve.

It is very plain why the little mill on the creek has gone into disuse when we learn that last year 100,000 bushels of wheat was sent to the two cities of Duluth and Minneapolis for milling purposes.

We no sooner get the last load of coal paid for than we have to be on the lookout for screen doors and windows to keep out the hungry hordes of house flies which come a little later than the time for storing the winter stores.

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MOLES.

The Kansas Agricultural College has just issued a newspaper bulletin on moles. It says, greatly condensed: "Moles have few natural enemies, as they seldom come to the surface. Their food consists chiefly of earthworms and insects that live in the ground, and the presence of moles in large numbers is evidence of the abundance of their food. They destroy noxious insects in great numbers, especially the grub worm or May

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	.50
Three Months.....	.25

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 6.

Every year emphasizes the need for more stringent immigration laws, the Toledo Blade says. There seems to be no limit to the inflow of foreigners. Indications point to a new record for the next twelve months. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the records show that 608,922 immigrants came over, and if the statistics for the first two months of 1905 are any criterion, over 1,000,000 foreigners will be landed during the present fiscal year. These people are attracted by our prosperous industrial conditions and by the knowledge that they will have greater freedom. It is said that the standard is considerably higher to-day than it was a few years ago, and that we are no longer receiving the outscourings of Europe. This is very well as far as it goes, but it should be so that no foreigner who has a bad record at home should be permitted to locate in this country. The fact that a man is healthful and is not going to be a burden on the community is important, but beyond that he should be of good moral character and be willing to obey the laws of the country. Many anarchists are respectable in their appearance and meet in their bearing, and, for that very reason, are a constant menace to society. Every safeguard should be employed to keep these law haters as far as possible from our shores.—State Republican.

Hospitalships for habitual drunkards, to be anchored in a safely isolated part of the harbor, is the scheme proposed by Dr. C. L. Mix, expert in treatment of alcoholic patients, in a lecture at Chicago last week. He called the present system throwing drunkards indiscriminately into the Bridewell "archaic." He took a pessimistic view of prohibition and local option, and said that in the matter of prevention stricter legislation for the saloons should be advocated. "An habitual drunkard is a diseased man," said Dr. Mix, "and he should be looked after with a medical eye. Inebriates should be divided into two classes, The first is the hospital stage and the second the convalescent. The two should never be mixed. The first thing to do is to withdraw the possum, then care of the reactionary symptoms. The physical damage on the stomach, liver and kidneys must be repaired. After this comes a year or so of convalescence and the patient should have specific education on the evils of alcohol."

American rails are in growing demand. A large shipment to be used in England has recently been sent to that country—originally and still one of the greatest iron and steel producers in the world, but which finds it to its advantage to buy here. The new road from Damascus to Mecca was laid with American rails. A consignment of 3,000 tons is being loaded in New York to be taken to Australia. And 60,000 tons were recently rushed to Canada to be delivered there before the new and higher duties imposed by the Dominion took effect. The Free-Traders are finding fault because of the duty on rails imported into the United States, alleging that protection is not necessary. But they have nothing to say about Canada increasing its rates for the express purpose of favoring home products and keeping out American rails. And how about the Free-Trade contention that the consumer pays the duty? If such were the case without qualification why should American rail makers ship their product through for the purpose of getting the benefit of low duties? A properly adjusted tariff encourages and stimulates domestic industry and checks foreign competition in the home market, and the Free-Trade speculations tend to this result.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Obituary—Mrs. Woodburn's Mother.

Hannah W. Jones was born in Westchester county, New York, October 17, 1825, being at her decease 79 years, 4 months and 21 days old. She moved with her parents to Moultrie, O., in 1835, and was united in marriage to Jeremiah Hasler, October 12, 1845. Together they came to Springport, Mich., in 1854, settling on a farm two and one-half miles northeast of the village, then known as Oyers Corners. To this union were born ten children, four of whom are living—G. W. Hasler of Hamlin, Eaton county, Mich.; D. F. Hasler of Reading, Mich.; Mrs. Emma Woodburn of Grayling, and Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson of Flint, Mich. Mrs. Hasler with her husband and three younger children came to Crawford county in October, 1876. Here occurred the death of her husband on May 23, and two years later she moved to Eaton county where she resided with her children up to the time of her death. She was a good Christian, a faithful wife and mother, and was loved by all who knew her.

The new trade mark registration and went into effect on April 1. Use of trade marks can get a copy of the law by sending a postage stamp to C. A. Sodé & Co., solicitor of patents and trade marks, Washington, D. C.

Crawford County's Future

The following interview with Mr. Fred Hoesli, owner of the Oak Grove Creamery, perhaps one of the best known and most successful farmers in the county, ought to be proof enough of the assertions that have been made in these columns that Crawford county is a good place to build a home and that farming can be made to pay here.

We would like to suggest that it might help along if our readers who are interested in this work would mark these articles and, after reading it, mail the paper to some friend outside of the county who might be induced to come here. Every new settler means an addition to the development of the county and you are, or should be, as much interested in this work as we are. If we are to get results we must all pull together.

This week the first of the Michigan Central railroad homeseekers' excursions comes up through this section. The round trip tickets from Chicago to this point are sold at \$7.00 and at correspondingly low rates from intermediate points. It is rather too early for us to show up to good advantage, but the later excursions should find us prepared to meet the issue in good shape. No meeting of citizens has been held yet to take action in the matter, but there is much encouraging talk and that is hopeful. However, it is about time to act. Something should be done soon. A committee to meet these excursionists at the train and give them definite information in the least we can do. It would be a good plan if folders setting forth this information could be put aboard the train at some point below and thus call attention to this country and induce them to stop and see what we have to offer.

A Home Farmer's Evidence

"ONE day last week Ex-Supervisor Fred Hoesli was in town. I asked him: 'How much of a farm have you got out there, Mr. Hoesli?'

"Three hundred and sixty acres. I have only one hundred acres cleared, but it is practically all under good wire fence."

"And it's jack pine plains and you've lived on it over twenty years. Will you tell me what you think of it for farming purposes—and what you know about making a home here in Crawford county? Tell it your own way. It will be printed in the AVALANCHE and may help someone to decide on settling here."

"Well, that's a long story you've called for," replied Mr. Hoesli. "Of course, in my judgment, Crawford county is as good a place as I know of to make a home in, or I should have moved out a good while ago."

"Farming has paid me fairly well here. Of course it hasn't been like Mr. Rockwell's Standard Oil Co., but I have a notion it will average with the same occupation in other sections of the state."

"To start in with I have an idea that my soil is perhaps a shade better than the lighter sandy soils of the county. There is some gravel in it. But it is not a heavy soil by any means. There is no secret about making it pay—it was simply a matter of clover and stock, and of keeping it up."

"I do not think I could show any record-breaking crops during my twenty years of working it. But I have had pretty good crops—as good as they will average almost anywhere in the state."

"Well, I judge that 20 bushels of rye to the acre is about the average I have raised. Wheat has gone as high as 25 bushels. Corn usually from 65 to 75 bushels—I think 89 bushels of ears to the acre the biggest crop I have ever had. Buckwheat goes from 16 to 18 bushels with me. I get 20 to 25 bushels of barley. These are not immense figures, I am aware, but they are the facts."

"As to hay crops I have never had a failure. I have cut two tons of clover to the acre—that is mixed clover—June, mammoth and alike—on 'plains' land. The ordinary crop runs from one and a quarter to one and a half tons to the acre. My last year's hay crop was a little over 70 tons from 40 acres."

"I keep all the stock I can handle. Have at present 35 head of cattle and 62 hogs and pigs, besides my working teams. I have a good grade Durham bull. I raise Berkshire hogs."

"My experience with fruit has been excellent. I have never had a failure with apples since my trees came into bearing. Grapes, strawberries, gooseberries and currants all have done well for me and bring good crops. I have never made a specialty of such things, nor have I given them other than the ordinary care any farmer gives such things. I have raised always enough for my own use and usually have a surplus to sell. Raspberries and blackberries are also a good crop. I know of no place in the state where I believe such things would do any better if handled properly."

"Vegetables of all kinds have always been a good crop with us. It is hardly necessary to specify—every variety of vegetable grown in Michigan does well here and that with ordinary farmer's garden care."

"Referring again to the fruit question, in conversation with some of the people who think fruit cannot be raised in this section one day last fall I offered any one of them a ten-dollar bill to go into my orchard and find an apple with a blemish on it. And I meant it. I never saw more perfect fruit grown."

"No, I had practically no capital when I came here, and of course had a few years of uphill work to get things going. But I think any man with ordinary grit and judgment can make farming a success here in Crawford county. It takes work—but it takes that to bring success in any line of business."

"And in this country a man need not be idle a single day. There is always work at good wages. In fact, there is always a shortage of help."

"Yes, I believe there is a great future before us here in Crawford county. What we want is more settlers. Out in our little neighborhood, ten miles from Grayling, we have a good school and good neighbors. But we want more and there is ample room—thousands of acres of good land lying idle—waiting only for men to convert it into homes."

"Our seasons average good. It is very rare that we do not have plenty of rainfall. Our soils are warm and things grow quicker and in a shorter season here than they do further south. I believe the time is coming when it will be considered a better farming country."

"Take it in stock-raising. It is an established fact that northern grown and bred stock is harder and more vigorous than that grown further south. In breeding, desirable qualities can be more surely transmitted to offspring here than further south. There is something invigorating and upbuilding in our clear air and water and even the qualities of the soil."

"When the great idea of scientifically up-building, breeding and adapting to nature, not only in stock, but in fruits, grasses, vegetables, etc., is better understood and comes to be practiced by the common run of farmers there will come many surprises as to the capabilities and resources of this northern section."

"I am satisfied that the county offers as good and in many respects better advantages to the young man who means business in the farming line than anything he can find in the treeless prairies of the west, and there are certainly very palpable advantages here for the homeseeker over the high-priced lands of the older and more thickly settled sections of the state."

"I am glad this question of settling up the county is being pushed. It is just what we need most."

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Auditor General's Department,
Lansing, April 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the county of Crawford, bid off to the state for taxes of 1901 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the annual tax sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY,
Auditor General,

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. Kink's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food, or money back. 25¢ at L. Fournier's drug store. Try them.

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRICES BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Probate Court for the
County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1905.

Present, Hon. Wellington Batters-
son,

Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis

Ostrander, deceased.

Henry C. Holbrook, administrator, having filed in said court a petition, praying for license to sell at private

sale the interest of said estate in cer-
tain real estate therein described for

the purpose of paying the debts and

for distribution.

It is ordered that the 5th day of April, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at said Probate Office, be

and is hereby appointed for hearing

said petition, and that all persons in-

terested in said estate appear before

said court at said time and place to

show cause why a license to sell the

interest of said estate in said real es-

tate should not be granted.

It is further ordered that public no-
tice thereof be given by publication of

a copy of this order for three suc-
cessive weeks previous to said day of

hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche,

a newspaper printed and circulated in

said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,

Judge of Probate.

March 16-4w

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Judge of Probate.

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WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.

March 16-4w

WELL

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 6.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year. In ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the Avalanche continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Ice cream served both days at the fair.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Trabucco, a daughter, April 2d.

R. Richardson is putting an addition on his residence.

Miss Ethel Ayers is in Bay City with relatives this spring vacation.

Don't fail to attend the Picture Sale at Sorenson's Furniture store.

Born—Thursday, March 23, to Mr. and Mrs. George Cook, a daughter.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Come and get your supper at the fair, April 11 and 12. Only 15 cents.

Willard Hammond is improving his vacation by seeing the sights in Bay City.

J. Leahy, the optician, will soon be here again. For date see ad. in this issue.

Easter presents at the fair next week. Do not buy until you see them.

Picture sale, April 14 and 15, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., at Sorenson's Furniture store.

Twenty-five per cent discount on pictures April 14 to 15, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., at Sorenson's.

Fred Michelson is home from Big Rapids, where he has been attending the Ferris Institute.

Fred Narrin has been appointed P. H. C. W. of the new High Court of Eastern Michigan, I. O. F.

For Sale—A large house nicely located and well arranged for a boarding house. Enquire at this office.

Mrs. M. Hanson will serve a 10-cent lunch-Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of the Catholic church. Everybody go and eat.

Master Guy Woodworth of Portland, Colorado, is here and expects to spend the summer with his grandfather, Dr. Woodworth.

Found—a society badge. The owner can have same by calling at this office, showing property ownership, and paying for this notice.

Fred Hoesli had the misfortune to lose another valuable horse last week. He will find another all right, but it is hard luck just the same.

Grand millinery opening at the fair. Little mothers come and bring your dolls. We are sure we can suit you with all the latest Grayling styles.

Be sure and leave your order for an "Art Cook Book," carefully compiled by Miss Canfield and illustrated by Miss Edith Dorland. At the fair next week.

Deputy Sheriff Amidon took James Collins, the hobo who jumped from a train last week, to the house of correction for ninety days' board, last night.

D. S. Waldron has returned from his winter visit in Ohio. He has had a very enjoyable time, but is glad to be back in the pure air of Northern Michigan.

B. F. Sherman of Maple Forest was in town Monday, the first time since he moved to the west part of the state a year or more ago. He is fat and happy as ever.

The Ladies Union will hold a fair in their parlor in the Presbyterian church, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11 and 12. A 15-cent supper will be served both days.

The demand for houses to rent is unprecedented, and a number are already in process of erection and many more contemplated. We look for almost a building boom this season.

The bill introduced in the legislature to change the boundary of the village became a law, in effect, March 20, and the south boundary of the village is now the south line of sections seven and eight.

Misses Laura Simpson and Edith McIntyre came home from their school at Traverse City for this week's vacation, and will begin their work again Monday, glad of the little rest and a pleasant visit at home.

The remaining charred walls of the old Avalanche office and the debris are being removed and it will soon be but a memory. The land has been bought by Dr. Inaley and will make a fine addition to his pleasant home.

The Department of Michigan Grand Army of the Republic will give special prizes again this year for essays by the pupils of the schools of the state upon subjects furnished. These essays must be sent to W. S. Sly, special aide, 217 North Pine street, Lansing, not later than May 15. A circular with full instructions can be had from Fayette Wychoff, assistant adjutant general, Lansing, Mich. Write him if interested.

Robert Perry spent Sunday in Bay City.

Ben Jerome returned to the M. A. C. last Saturday.

Miss Eva Woodburn spent Sunday with the home folks.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland was in town last Saturday, en route for Detroit.

Miss Ida Dorland returned to her school work in Bay City last Saturday.

Mrs. George Eisenhauer returned from Bay City last Saturday, where she has been undergoing a surgical operation.

Frank McClelland, whom our people will remember as having a vocal class here, will be in Detroit April 12, in the grand opera, "Parasifal."

Mrs. Lars Nelson and Mrs. Ness were made glad by the arrival of their mother from Denmark last Monday morning, whom they had not seen for over twenty-five years.

D. H. McMillen, a brakeman on the M. C. R. R., was killed on the Davison branch while coupling cars this morning. His brother was killed in a similar manner on the hill south of here a few years ago.

D. W. H. Niles has repeated an old experiment this winter by burying a lot of apples in a box in his garden. He took them out this week and found them but slightly affected by rot and in perfect flavor.

Friday, April 14, Mrs. Woodworth will display some of the choicest millinery ever brought to our city. It will be one week before Easter and the ladies will be rewarded with an exhibit suitable to the time and season.

Rev. L. M. Belden of Chicago occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church last Sunday, morning and evening. He will hold regular services there this month and may become the regular pastor of the church, which is greatly to be desired.

The Grayling Dramatic company put "Mazie the Romp" on the boards at the Lewiston Opera House, last Friday and Saturday nights, before a delighted audience. It was a grand success in every respect, and the company in a sure of a royal welcome whenever they visit Lewiston again.

Having sold my farm, I offer for sale at low values, one pair of horses, with harness, wagon and sleighs; four cows, logging camp outfit and farming tools. Terms will be made to suit purchasers, though cash will not be refused.

E. PURCHASE.

The Goodfellowship club met last Monday night with Mrs. Beukelman. The introductory chapters of "Handbook of Japan" were very interesting. The club meets next Monday night with Mrs. Woodworth. Response to roll call will be, Customs of Japan.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co.

have made a reduced rate to Detroit for May 22 and 23, return May 25, on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. For particulars enquire of

L. HERRICK,

Agent.

The following teachers have been secured for the ensuing year:

Principal—Prof. J. E. Bradley.

Assistant—Iola Minnie Annin.

6th Grade—Ida Minnie DeVries.

5th Grade—Mabel Belle Redhead.

4th Grade—Margaret Irving.

3d Grade—Gertrude Nelly Hoyt.

2d Grade—Mabel Crandall.

Primary—Josephine Russell.

S. Sickler has added a front porch to his dwelling, improving its appearance greatly. He threatens to put on a coat of paint in a few days and if somebody doesn't watch him he'll do it and the thing will become epidemic. This thing of making these little improvements has got to be stopped or Miss Grayling will get to be a first-class village with a reputation for being alive and up-to-date.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stewart returned from their trip west and south last Saturday and have packed up and are moving to Vassar in company with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Holbrook, who are moving there that the family yet be together. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook came here when Mrs. Stewart was an infant and have resided in this town for over twenty years, and the last eighteen in the village. It must seem like leaving home to them.

John Burns, general roadmaster of the Mackinaw and Saginaw division of the Michigan Central for a long term of years, has been placed in charge of the yards at Bay City and Saginaw, including what is known as the Belt Line. The new position was given to Mr. Burns in recognition of his long and faithful service with the company. When the boys on the Mackinaw division north of Grayling heard of Mr. Burns' appointment they desired to show their appreciation of his kindness and the high esteem in which he was held by presenting him with a handsome solid gold watch.

The busiest place in town at present is the site of the new flooring mill on the south side of the river. Mr. C. T. Kerr, of Saginaw, who was the successor to Kerr & Schultz in the same line, and who has joined with Salling, Hanson & Co. here in this enterprise of which he will have personal charge, is here and hustling. The material being put on the ground, and excavations made for the main building 70x285 feet, with full concrete basement, and one story superstructure, from concrete, steam dry kilns, each 17x100 feet, and a concrete power house 50x60 feet. These buildings will be rushed to get ready for the machinery, and the wheels will turn as early as possible.

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Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, MICH., April 3, 1905.

Meeting held April 3, 1905.

A regular meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President Baumann in the chair. Present—Trustees Hum, Connine, Michelson, McCullough, Olson and Brink.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Moved by Hum and supported by Olson that the clerk be instructed to purchase a Tibbet's Manual and the council adopt the same for their code of Rules.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Connine, that the first Monday in each month be appointed for the regular meetings of the Common Council, at 7:30 p.m.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Connine and supported by Olson that the bond of Marius Hanson, village treasurer, for \$10,000.00, with Raamus Hanson and J. K. Hanson as sureties, be accepted and placed on file.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Connine, that the bill of S. N. Inaley as health officer, for \$100.00, be laid on the table till next meeting.

Motion prevailed.

Moved and supported that the council adjourn.

Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON,

Village Clerk.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weares and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,
Goupl Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel



A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

CONSULT
J. LEAHY,
The Expert Optician.

At Dr. Inaley's office, Friday, April 14th. Will remain 2 days. Glasses guaranteed to fit, curing headache and nervousness. All symptoms of eye strain a specialty.

Township Elections.

GRAYLING.

Monday was ushered in with clouds and rain which continued most of the day, reducing the usual vote considerably. It was very quiet in the village, but little interest being manifested. The total vote polled was 244, and the entire republican ticket was elected, as follows:

Supervisor, James J. Cullen; majority, 17.

Clerk, P. E. Johnson, 33.

Treasurer, P. Achil, 50.

School Inspectors, M. Simpson and Lee Winslow, 36.

Highway Commissioner, Chas. Robinson, 50.

Justices, John Niederer, 4; George Mahon, 36; R. D. Connine, 36.

Member of Board of Review, Fred Narrin, 19.

Constables, L. J. Kraus, Wm. Woodfield, S. Hanson and Chas. Clark, av. majority, 60.

BEAVER CREEK.

The Citizens Ticket headed by C. Streitmatter, was elected. It is politically mixed. We have received no detailed report.

FREDERIC.

There was but one ticket in the field, with Charles Craven for Supervisor, for which office slips were used for Mr. Batterton in opposition, who only lacked 21 votes for his election. He is happy over the result. The Republicans claim that the Democrats dominated the Republican caucus, so that the ticket is mixed politically.

MAPLE FOREST.

The election passed off quietly and their having two precincts added to the number of votes cast. The votes for Supervisor, between Forbush and Buck, were a tie, and chance gave the office to Buck.

SOUTH BRANCH.

We have not been furnished with figures from their town, but learn that the entire Republican ticket was elected, with Ira H. Richardson Supervisor.

Last Hope Vanished.

When leading physicians said that W. S. Smithart, of Peking, Ia., had incurable consumption, his last hope vanished, but Dr. King's new discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Cold kept him out of his grave. He says: "This great specific completely cured me, and saved my life. Since then I have used it for over ten years, and consider it a marvelous throat and lung cure." Strictly scientific cure for coughs, sore throats or colds; sure preventive of pneumonia. Guaranteed.

\$60 and \$1,000 bottles at Fournier's drug store. Trial bottle free.

Frederic Items.

H. O. Wills held a series of meetings to good audiences in the Opera House, during the past ten days.

W. Coomer is on the sick list. Operator Gilbert of Cheboygan, is his relief at the station.

Miss Lottie Inglis, of the Pinconing school, spent her vacation at the home of her mother.

A little later on it is hoped that the grange will be in shape to take up the question of raising funds for a bond of its own in earnest and consider plans for that purpose.

Remember the next meeting will be Saturday, April 15—and be there.

Frightful Suffering Relieved.

Suffering frightfully from the virulent poison of undigested food, C. G. Grayson, of Lula, Miss., took Dr. King's New Life Pills, "with the result that I was cured," he writes. All stomach and bowel disorders give way to their tonicorative properties. 25c at Fournier's drug store, guaranteed.

Frederick, H. P. Olson, will soon depart for Groveton, Texas, where his son, J. C. is located. All are sorry to lose F. W. and his estimable wife.

Dr. Griffin, of the county seat, has some patients here.

F. W. Edsall now occupies the Dilley house.

Mrs. Theodore Jendron returned from the hospital, much improved in health.

OYAMA the ORIENTAL NAPOLEON



Field Marshal Marquis Oyama

Field Marshal the Marquis Oyama, chief of the general staff and commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, is one of the few generals of modern times who may claim to rank among the giants of war who have led troops in the field. The English call him the Wellington of Manchuria, which is the highest praise they can bestow upon any commander, but in European capitals, strategists, amazed by the boldness of a campaign now crowned with complete success, style him the Napoleon of the Orient. It is certain that no general, fighting against a worthy enemy, has achieved so unbroken a series of victories; that none has conceived a more stupendous plan of campaign to execute it so successfully; that none has exceeded the gigantic feat of driving from stronghold to stronghold and finally enveloping a force as big as the army of General Kuroki.

The Marquis Oyama, who is 62 years old, was educated in France, and served in the Franco-Prussian War as an attaché. Up to the time he made his report on that conflict the Japanese army, which was only in its beginning as a modern force, was being trained on the French model. After his return home this system gave way to that of the Prussian, and this in turn has been greatly improved by Japanese originality and by the adoption of what is best and most useful in the other armories of the world. Later in life Oyama again traveled extensively in Europe, absorbing the ideas of the military systems, and once more in Japan threw himself into recasting the whole military system, winning the appreciation and favor of the Emperor and of Field Marshal the Marquis Yamagata.

To Marquis Oyama among others belongs the glory of creating the Japanese army inside of thirty years. Nor was his genius confined to the Ministry of War, as he stood for a space at the head of the navy, and also as

Minister of Education when the transition of the new world Power was completed.

A queer compound of ugliness, wit, strength and Oriental cunning, the Marquis Oyama has an enormously receptive mind. He is a rapid and deep thinker, and not only attracts, but molds those about him to any set purpose with Napoleonic directness, although with admirable and characteristic Japanese grace. While not a tall man in any sense, he is a shade above the average Japanese in height, with a strong head apparently placed upon immense shoulders without the interposition of a neck. He is a linguist, as are most of the Japanese officers, an advantage not possessed in the same proportion in any other military or naval service in the world. Smallpox has pitted his round, brown face, but his ugliness is relieved by a pair of magnetic black eyes, which twinkle with humor, or squint when their owner is deep in thought.

The first real war experience in which he was an actor came in the civil war in Japan, in which the Satsuma revolt was suppressed, but fame came to him in the Russo-Japanese War, ten years ago. As a strategist and commander he there achieved distinction which has been heightened by his wonderful work in the present Manchurian campaign. He was the captor of Port Arthur—which he took from the Chinese garrison in a morning. Russian cartoonists have ridiculed him for ten years, making little of his victory, the fruits of which Russia and the Powers were to prevent the Japanese from enjoying.

Marquis Oyama has a memory for these things, and his command in the field against Russia was assured before war broke out. For a time he sat at home, advising and directing General Kuroki, as became the chief of the general staff under the Japanese system. When the right moment arrived, the Marquis moved into the field, where he has since remained personally directing a campaign unexcelled in brilliancy by any of which history tells.

RISE OF A POOR BOY.

Left a Fortune of Fifty Million Dollars When He Died.

Meyer Guggenheim, of Philadelphia, who died in Palm Beach of pneumonia recently, aged 78, was another example of the possibilities of youth in the United States. He came to our shores a poor boy; he died leaving \$30,000,000 as an inheritance for his children.

Mr. Guggenheim, a Swiss Hebrew, born in 1827. In 1846 with his family he settled for America settling in Philadelphia, then a city of 160,000 people. Young Guggenheim began business selling stove polish. He made a little money and then he tried embroidery. A small store was opened; a larger one followed. In the meantime he took hold of mining in Colorado, being one of the first to enter this field. He was very successful. Smelting the ore being very expensive, he had a son learn the business, and then he began buying smelters as fast as his profits would permit. In the meantime he made big profits from selling Swiss embroideries, handling only the most expensive kinds. He sold this business out to continue the erection of smelters, several of which were placed in the mining cities of the West, in Mexico and in South America. These properties yielded a profit all the way from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. When the smelting trust was formed Mr. Guggenheim declined to join, but later he did and was chosen president of this very powerful organization.

Deceased was very methodical in his habits and his expenditures. He kept track of his annual expenditures and found within a very short time ago he had expended \$9,300,000. This did not include his gift of \$250,000 for an addition to the Jewish Hospital of New York, nor a like sum to a similar institution in Philadelphia.

NOTED ARTISTS SING IN STREETS

Vienna Stage Celebrities Test Public's Judgment of Music.

A merry quartet of performers made an interesting experiment in the streets of Vienna, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, in order to see with their own eyes how the general public would appreciate the highest artistic talent if it were exhibited in the open street, unannounced and unadorned.

Miss Gerda Walde, prima donna of the Vienna stage; Louis Treumann, the popular comedian of the Carl Theater; Edward Eyster, the composer, and Alfred Deutsch-German, the playwright, arrayed in the garb of ordinary street musicians, made a tour through the principal streets of the city. The composer, Eyster, performed the duties of organ-grinder, while the others sang a repertoire which included such well-

known songs as "Geh, Mach Dien Fenster auf!" ("Go, Open Your Window"), "Küssen Ist Keline Sund" ("Kissing Is No Sin") and "Jetzt Spielt Uns an Tatz" ("Now They Play and Dance for Us").

The incognito of the celebrated band remained undiscovered and the day's "takings" aggregated a paltry \$850 (about 1 shilling 2 pence), which they laughingly divided among themselves. Their previous doubt as to the ability of the public to judge of the value of art unassisted by theatrical effect have now given way to settled conviction. But, nevertheless, it would have been interesting to find out what the day's takings would have amounted to had the quartet openly announced themselves as the leading lights of the Austrian musical world. Doubtless the man in the street, even in Vienna, does not look for talent in the streets.

MECHANICAL LEG-PULLER.

Well-Known Device of the Surgeon in Fracture Treatment.

Occasionally in the surgical treatment of deformities of the limbs, it is necessary to suspend the limb with a weight attached, in order to keep the extension perfect at all times and to prevent, at the same time, any inadvertent or intentional twisting or turning of the limb due to restlessness or fatigue. In most cases the surgeon is compelled to ex-

ecise his ingenuity in devising a home-made rig for the purpose, so that the simple arrangement shown in the illustration, which is portable and can be used repeatedly, will come as a boon to the medical fraternity. A simple frame of finished lumber is set up and attached to the foot of the bedstead. A window frame would be as effective as anything else for the purpose. A pulley bracket is attached to this frame, and provision is made for increasing or decreasing the amount of traction applied to the limb by adding additional weights, the pull being transmitted by rope to the limb in a conveniently shaped pair of splints.

It is such a pitifully common sight—a man who looks as if the woman belonged to didn't take good care of him.

IRELAND'S NEW SECRETARY.

Representative of Land System Which Is Abhorrent to Irish.

The Balfour cabinet has not strengthened itself by the appointment of the successor to George Wyndham, who has resigned the chief secretaryship of Ireland. Wyndham resigned because his policy, which favored a wider extension of government powers to the Irish people, was repudiated by the House of Commons as by the cabinet, and naturally his successor was selected because of his opposition to such policy. And that is for what Walter Long, the new secretary, essentially stands. He is one of Ireland's absent landlords and is resolutely opposed to all concessions to Irish feelings. He is a man of mediocre ability, without one atom of distinction of any kind. For a score of years he has sat in parliament, but never did anything to raise his name from the dead level of a commonplace party lack. As an absent landlord, he stands for a system which has been the bane of Ireland; and as an opponent to all concessions to Ireland he has already invited the hostility of the Irish people. Instead of being a strength he is a weakness to the Balfour ministry, which is rapidly tottering to its fall.

TRUNK WAS WASHINGTON'S.

Curious Little Trunk Given Him by an Alexandria Silversmith.

One of the most authentic relics of George Washington that has come to light in recent years has been promised to the National Museum to be added to the collection now there of things connected with the life of the father of his country. This latest and most interesting relic is a small trunk, and while it is of apparently little intrinsic value, its associations, together with its connection with a story, makes it an exceedingly interesting memento of the immortal Washington. In the days of the revolutionary war the valise was an unknown proposition and travelers were compelled to use either satchels or saddle bags or carry them in small trunks, which bore the suggestive name of "hand trunks." The trunk in question is one of these. It is about 2½ feet long and about 1½ in width. It is made of wood, covered with leather, and the edges are protected with heavy strips of iron. Over the lock is a small piece of heavy leather bearing the inscription, "G. Washington, Virginia."

This trunk was purchased by E. L. Keese, a Washington attorney, some years ago. It has been stored in a local warehouse for years. In the bottom of the trunk was another relic even more interesting than the trunk itself. It was nothing less than a coffin plate, and engraved upon it in the old-fashioned lettering of the 18th century the inscription, "George Washington born February 22, 1732; died December 21, 1799; aged 68 years."

It was found upon inquiry that the plate was made in Alexandria, Va., a quaint old town, about seven miles from Washington before the interment of his family estates at Mount Vernon.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A gossip should be careful, or she will go from bad to worse, and finally disgrace herself beyond all redemption by reciting the anonymous letter stage.

No. Cordeilia, painting the town red isn't one of the cardinal virtues. A man's name isn't "mud" as long as he has the "dust."

ter in the Maine woods has to reply on to fill his bag.

At the end of the run the truck passes over an automatic switch which shuts off the current and the deer comes to a standstill in a sheltered pit, where a marker is posted. He notes the places where the deer has been hit, telephones by means of a special wire laid down for the purpose the results of his aim to the man with the gun and then as soon as he has pasted a piece of canvas or brown paper over the wounds that have been made is ready to start the deer off again to run the gauntlet of the marksmen a second or a third time.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Carried up 156 feet, when the fund of \$230,000 was exhausted.

Years afterward Congress again took up the work and the monument was dedicated in 1885. Its height, including the foundation, is 392 feet. The base is 55 feet 1½ inches square. At a height of 500 feet from the ground the sides of the monument are 33 feet wide. The pyramid terminates in a metallic point, being the largest piece of aluminum ever made. The lower portion is of blue granite; the upper of marble. The total cost is \$1,500,000. Stairways and an elevator lead to the top from which a magnificent view is obtained.

IT PAID TO ADVERTISE.

The most refractory among dumb beasts may sometimes be won by persistent kindness. It is also evident that the obstinate of the human species may be influenced by an assault of humor.

Phil May, the English artist "of most dead memory," had promised to do a colored design for the Christmas number of an illustrated weekly publication. The date fixed on for its delivery passed by, and no design had been forthcoming.

Letters and telegrams were unanswered, and when a messenger was sent to May's house it appeared that he had gone to Paris without leaving any address. This, according to M. A. P., is what happened next:

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not eat a meal without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes and pain in my heart, which was added, two years ago, a chronic sour stomach. The baby was born 7 months ago, and almost from the beginning it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me!"

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience than mine, and she told me to quit coffee, that coffee did not make good milk. I have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk."

"So I quit coffee, and tried tea and at last coffee. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum Coffee with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk. My husband then quit coffee and used Postum, quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he was troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my heart or sour stomach. Postum has cured them."

"Now we all drink Postum from my husband to my seven month's old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Get the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in each pkg."

THIS GERMAN TRAINED JAPS.

Major Gen. Meckel, a Grizzled Veteran of the Kaiser's Army.

Nobody in the world—not even the most frenzied Japanese patriot—has taken more pride in the success of Japanese arms in Manchuria than Major General Meckel, a grizzled veteran of the German general staff, the organizer of the modern army of Japan. Following the victories of the Yalu, Kinchau, Nanshan and Liao Yang, in the spring and summer of last year, a cablegram from the Japanese front reached General Meckel's pretty suburban home outside Berlin, reading: "Japan's victories have been won by your pupils." Meckel protests modestly that he had nothing to do with the military upbringing of Kuroki, Oku, Nogi and the other Japanese army commanders, but all the younger divisional and brigade leaders studied organization and tactics at his feet, and the brilliant deeds they have done before Port Arthur and on the bloody plains of the Lioutong peninsula were all the result of lessons Meckel taught them.

General Meckel was detailed by the German headquarters staff to go to Tokyo 17 years ago, when Japan sent to Germany for an expert to take hold of its war academy and reorganize its military establishment. Until that time the Mikado's army had been modeled on French lines, but the island empire reached the tardy conclusion that German strategy had proved itself so superior to French soldiery in 1870 and 1871, it was high time to abandon the inferior system. Meckel, with a brilliant record in active service in the Danish, Austrian and French campaigns, was suggested as the ideal man to lick the Japanese soldiers into shape. From 1885 to 1888 he was busy at Tokyo undoing the lessons taught for many years previous by French officers. He unfolded the doctrines of Moltke and Roon to thousands of young officers—then mostly mere subalterns of the lieutenant grade—but who are to-day leading regiments, brigades, divisions and army corps.

It is thousands of statements like the above that show Dodd's Kidney Pills to be the one cure for Backache or any other symptom of deranged kidneys. For Backache is simply a sign that the Kidneys need help.

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Backache. They also always cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Bladder and Utrinary Troubles and Heart Disease. These are more advanced stages of kidney disease. Cure your Backache with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you need never fear them.

What Everybody Says.

Jameboro, Ky., April 3rd.—(Special) "I suffered for years with my back," says Mr. J. M. Coleman, a well-known resident of this place. "Then I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and I have not felt a pain since. My little girl complained of her back. She used about one-half box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and she is sound and well."

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Who Owns the Railroads.

II. T. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia bar, has compiled statistics showing that 5,173,718 depositors in savings banks of six Eastern States are directly interested in the joint ownership of \$42,334,086 of steam railroad securities, that insurance companies doing business in Massachusetts hold \$34,589,038 of steam railroad stocks and bonds, and 74 educational institutions depend on \$47,493,327 invested in similar securities for a portion of their income. Other fiduciary institutions own enough railroad securities to bring such holdings up to more than a billion and a half dollars, about one-sixth of the entire capital invested in railroad property. These investments represent the savings of the masses, there being twenty million holders of life insurance policies in the country, as many more of the insurance policies, and an even greater number of depositors in banking and trust institutions, where investments are largely in railroad securities.

Good Advice.

Sylvia—I'm invited to the Upton's ball next week, but I really can't decide what to wear. What would you advise?

Phyllis—Well, dear, if I had your complexion I'd wear the thickest veil I could find.

Shutting Him Off.

"Which way do the stairs run in the defendant's house?" asked the smart lawyer who was doing a cross-examining stand.

"That depends entirely on the point of view," replied the witness. "One way they run up and the other way they run down."

Wealth of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is composed of 20 counties, with an annual production exceeding \$100,000,000 in value, with 800,045 acres of farm lands; with \$90,000,000 worth of taxable property (an increase of \$347,000 during the last year); with 3,222.75 miles of railway; with property the assessed valuation of which is \$11,100,000; with 600 grain elevators having a capacity of 3,525,000 bushels; with 236 banks carrying deposits aggregating \$18,394,113.84; with school buildings exceeding \$3,000,000 in value; and all this has been accomplished within 15 years.

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Mr. Skinflint—The paper says skirts are getting longer and longer every year.

Mr. Skinflint—Well, you needn't be skinflint on the wearin' morn'ing any longer. I've worn it five years this fall alread.

Some one asked Lincoln how long a man's legs should be. He replied he out because he lifted him the other night; he came and proposed to me.

Maud—Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way!

Mr. Skinflint—The paper says skirts are getting longer and longer every year.

Lincoln—Fred didn't blow his brains out because he lifted him the other night; he came and proposed to me.

Maude—Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way!

Lincoln—Fred didn't blow his brains out because he lifted him the other night; he came and proposed to me.

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ITS MERIT IS PROVED

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

A Prominent Cincinnati Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Completely Cured Her.

The great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, and thinking people generally.



Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham

The following letter is only one of many thousands which are on file in the Pinkham office, and go to prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound must be a remedy of great merit, otherwise it could not produce such marvelous results among sick and ailing women.

Dear Mr. Pinkham,—
About nine months ago I was a great sufferer with womb trouble, which caused me severe pain, extreme nervousness and frequent headaches, from which the doctor had failed to relieve me. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and almost at once felt better, and after taking five bottles of it I was entirely cured. I therefore heartily recommend your Compound as a splendid uterine tonic. It makes the monthly period regular and without pain; and what is best of all is that it is a safe remedy, so many doctors fail to help you. I am pleased to recommend it to all suffering women.

Mrs. Sara Wilson, 31, East 3d Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you have suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, flooding, nervous prostration, dizziness, faintness, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, backache or the blues, these are sure indications of female weakness, some derangement of the uterus or ovarian trouble. In such cases there is one tried and true remedy—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERR DRINK

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says I am a great invalid, but I am now a healthy, active, strong, happy, and independent woman. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for me as easily as a tea.

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE

All druggists or mail-order houses, etc., will supply Lane's Family Medicine in the quantity necessary. Address, O. F. Woodward, Le Roy, N.Y.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, etc.

Price 10c. Postage, 1c. Taken in the Month, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Head, TORRID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purify Vegetables.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuinely Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature.

Breakfast Refuse Substitutes.

EXCURSIONS

TO THE

FREE GRANT LANDS

OF WESTERN CANADA

During the months of March and April, there will be the opening on the various lines of railway to the West, and the opening of the great wheat and grazing lands on the Continent from the center. Agricultural lands may be purchased in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc. Apply for information to the managers of the J. H. Thompson, Real Estate and Banking Company, Chicago, Ill., 100 N. Michigan St.; St. Paul, Minn.; 6 Avenue, New York; 6 Avenue, Boston; 100 N. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Rogers, 22 E. Callebough Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and authorized Government Agents.

Please mark where you saw this advertisement.

SOUTHERN CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES.

In no part of the United States has there been so much agricultural and industrial development as along the lines of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and with their ten thousand cities and towns, have doubled their population. Splendid business blocks have been erected. Farm lands have more than doubled in value. New industries have been established and as a result there is an unprecedented demand for labor.

DAY LABORERS, SKILLED WORKMEN AND ESPECIALLY FARM TENANTS.

Parties with small capital, seeking an opportunity to purchase a farm home; farmers who would prefer to live in cities for years before purchasing land, and day laborers in fields or factories should address a postal agent to Mr. J. F. Terry, Ass't General Manager, 100 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. A prompt and plain printed matter concerning the territory above described, and giving specific replies to all inquiries.

LANDS FOR SALE

BILLINGS CO., NORTH DAKOTA

LANDS FOR SALE IN NORTH DAKOTA

In the state of North Dakota, there are 1,000,000 acres of land.

Wheat and grazing lands on the continent from the center.

Apply for information to the managers of the J. H. Thompson, Real Estate and Banking Company, Chicago, Ill., 100 N. Michigan St.; St. Paul, Minn.; 6 Avenue, New York; 6 Avenue, Boston; 100 N. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Rogers, 22 E. Callebough Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and authorized Government Agents.

Please mark where you saw this advertisement.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

600 acres rich, smooth land in the great wheat belt of Kansas.

For an acre of land, we will give you 100 acres of land.

Send us your name and we will give you 100 acres of land.

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Good and Bad Luck.
Good luck is the gayest of all gay girls;
Long in one place she will not stay;
Back from your bough she strokes the curtains,
Kisses you quick and flies away.
But Madame Bad Luck soberly comes
And stays—no fancy has she for trifling;
Snatches of true-love songs she hums,
And sits by your bed, and brings her knitting.

—John Hay.

MRS. DODD'S PERPLEXITY

The half clock struck six at the Torbolton Home of Indigent Females, and Mrs. Serena Dodd opened her eyes. "I guess I'll get right up," she thought. "Maybe I'll get a chance to lay out some of them stripes before breakfast."

She was a tall, portly woman and moved slowly, so that it took a long time for her to dress; but when that was accomplished, she set about making her bed. As she was putting the finishing touches to this, the rising bell rang, and the occupant of the other bed in the room stirred sleepily, and spoke in surprise:

"Why, Mrs. Dodd, aren't you up early?" and as her eyes fell on the other's completed task, "My! The matron won't like your not airing your bed longer."

Mrs. Dodd snuffed. "She won't ever know it if you don't tell her, Samantha Wells."

"Oh, I shan't tell her," was the hasty reply.

"Well, I don't suppose you will. I wanted to begin sewing my afghan."

Knitting was Mrs. Dodd's delight. Therefore, when she had been commissioned by Mrs. Waldron of the board of managers to make an afghan, she was jubilant.

"Now don't send me any of those tatty colors," she begged.

"No, indeed," answered Mrs. Waldron, and the gaily tinted wools that were sent showed that she shrewdly guessed the old woman's preferences.

After the morning meal Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Wells returned to their rooms. Mrs. Dodd sank into a chair, panting.

Mrs. Wells eyed her disapprovingly.

"You're gaining flesh," she said. "You eat too much."

"I suppose I do," acknowledged Mrs. Dodd. "Things taste awful, but I do feel terrible today, somehow."

On recovering her breath, she took the bright-colored rolls of knitting from the bureau, and spread them out on the white counterpane. It was a work of time to arrange the colors in harmonizing rows, and then all the inmates of the Home were invited to give an opinion before Mrs. Dodd could begin her sewing.

Taken all in all, it was a tiring day, and when the clock struck nine that evening, both women were glad to go to bed.

Mrs. Wells, being a nimble little body, was soon in bed, while her roommate still moved ponderously about. She took off her cap and laid it on the bureau, and unpinning her breastpin, thrust it into her cushion. Removing the counterpane, she folded it and placed it on a chair, turned down blankets and sheet, and reached under her pillow for her nightgown. It was not there. She lifted the pillow and felt vaguely over the surface beneath it, but in vain.

"Where's my nightgown?" she cried sharply.

"I don't know," answered Mrs. Wells. "Isn't it under your pillow?"

"No, and if you've taken it for a joke—" irascibly continued Mrs. Dodd.

"Of course I haven't. I guess you made it up in your bed this morning."

"Oh, so I might." Mrs. Dodd stripped down the clothes from her couch, but the missing article did not appear.

"Look under the mattress," suggested Mrs. Wells. "Don't you remember the day you put your petticoat under the mattress?"

"I didn't turn it. I was in such a hurry," confessed the searcher.

Mrs. Dodd began spreading up the clothes, but Mrs. Wells sprang out of bed, saying, "Let me take one side. It doesn't seem, Sereny, as if you got ahead much making this up for breakfast."

The rules of the house were "lights out and inmates in bed at nine thirty." It was now ten minutes later, and Miss Timpkins, the matron, stood at the door.

"What's the matter?" she asked.

Mrs. Dodd did not speak, but Mrs. Wells, who had jumped into bed, said, "She's lost her nightgown."

"Nonsense!" responded Miss Timpkins. "You can't lose your nightgown in a little room like this." She picked up the pillow, to bed under it and into it, and with vigorous hand striped the bed, saying, "You've made it up in the bed."

Mrs. Dodd opened her mouth to speak, but Mrs. Wells snatched her head warmly.

"You've turned it under your mattress, just as you did your petticoat last month," pursued the matron, briskly throwing over the mattress.

"I—" began Mrs. Dodd; but a look from her roommate kept her silent.

"It isn't around your bed," announced the energetic matron, and she gazed upward, as if expecting to see it on the ceiling.

"You haven't got it on, have you, Mrs. Wells?" she continued. "Probably, with an accent of relief, "you've got Mrs. Dodd's on, and yours is under your pillow."

Mrs. Wells choked with indignation. "Me!" she exclaimed. "It takes four yards to make me nightgown, and it takes ten for Sereny Dodd. Look!" She once more jumped from the bed, and held her night-gown out as a little girl does her frock at dancing-school. "Don't you want to pull my bed to pieces?" she questioned, scornfully.

"Why, yes," said Miss Timpkins, "that's a good idea," and she promptly

acted upon it, while Mrs. Wells glared wrathfully.

"I didn't dare to tell her I made my bed before you were up," whispered Mrs. Dodd to her friend. Then she lamented aloud, "It was one of my two new ones; my niece Lyddy over to Holt sent it me for Christmas. They was trimmed with torchon, the first ones I ever had trimmed with torchon!" she wailed.

"What's going on?" called Miss Sally Sloane, hurrying from her quarters across the hall.

"She's lost her nightgown," replied Miss Timpkins.

"Was it the new one your niece gave you?"

"Yes it was!" sobbed the old woman.

"Come," interposed the matron, "get your clean one. We'll find the other one tomorrow."

Mrs. Dodd. "I always wear my nightgown week and week about, and if I get on a clean one now, it will mix me all up so's I shan't know which from tother."

"Well, what will you do?" was the crisp inquiry.

Mrs. Dodd wailed afresh, but Miss Sloane good-naturedly said, "I'll lend her one of my nice print bedgowns," and waddled away.

"She's the only one in the house who's got one big enough," said Miss Timpkins.

"Now you must get right into bed, or I'll have you sick on my hands. You undo your waist, and I'll take off your shoes and stockings."

The feeble old fingers fumbled awkwardly at the hooks. "I never wore a print nightgown in my life," she reballed, weakly.

"There's a first time to everything," commented the other, as she straightened up to unfasten the bodice.

"My, but you're getting fat! You'll have to have a new waist before long."

Mrs. Dodd brightened up. "It's all in the contract: 'Boarded and lodged and suitably clothed,'" she quoted.

The matron threw back Mrs. Dodd's waist, and pulled it off her fat arms; then she stared a moment, unfastened the old woman's skirts, and dropped them to the floor. "Get right into bed!" she ordered.

Mrs. Dodd plucked confusedly at her throat and wrists, and crept between the sheets without uttering a word.

Miss Timpkins gathered up the old lady's apparel and laid it across a chair, and raising her voice, said, "Never mind the gown, Miss Sloane. Mrs. Dodd won't need it to-night." Then she turned out the light and left the room.

As the door closed, Mrs. Wells rose up in bed noiselessly, and in tones of rapturous comprehension exclaimed, "O Sereny Dodd, you've had your nightgown on all day!" —*Youth's Companion.*

FUNNY STOCK.

Some of the Freaks on Pennsylvania's Wild Animal Farm.

Come good crops or bad, the wild-animal farm does a thriving business. Its cosmopolitan population, gathered from Asia, Africa, India, from every clime, do not take kindly to farm work. The camels refuse to plow; no amount of urging will induce the zebras to do the work of horses; nor will the yaks or the sacred cows do the work of ordinary oxen.

Actually the farm is a great animal boarding house, with "boarders" from all over the world. The farm, which comprises some 300 acres, is located near Allentown, Pennsylvania. Its population last year numbered more than 300 head of different kinds of stock and comprised a large and fairly complete menagerie.

During the summer months the entire population of the wild-animal farm travel about the country in the vans of the "Greatest Show on Earth." Early each fall the animals return to their quiet Pennsylvania farm to enjoy a well-earned vacation. It is a great day for the countryside, for miles in all directions, when the circus comes to the country. The great herds of camels, dromedaries, yaks, buffalo, llamas, and the rest, are shipped to the nearest railroad point and paraded across country to their winter quarters. The caravan makes a very pretty picture as it moves slowly along, up hill and down dale, over the quiet country roads.

The winter residents of the wild-animal farm are known in the circus as the "dead stock." In the cross-country march to the farm it might more correctly be called the "pulled, pushed, or hauled stock." The journey is usually very exciting. In the various parades of the Barnum and Bailey circus throughout the country, these same animals will remain perfectly passive in the streets of great cities, no matter how loudly the band may play, the calliope whistle, or the small boys shout. But, strange to say, a quiet country lane affects them very differently, and they will balk as only a camel can, shy at the most innocent bush of tree, crash through high fences or hurdle them, and go flying over the surrounding farms to the consternation of the farmers. The caravan starts on its journey promptly at sunrise, and it is usually late in the day before the farm is reached and the last unruly runaway rounded up and safely stabled.—*From Francis Arnold Collins' "A Wild Animal Farm" in St. Nicholas.*

"What's the matter?" she asked.

Mrs. Dodd did not speak, but Mrs. Wells, who had jumped into bed, said, "She's lost her nightgown."

"Nonsense!" responded Miss Timpkins. "You can't lose your nightgown in a little room like this." She picked up the pillow, to bed under it and into it, and with vigorous hand striped the bed, saying, "You've made it up in the bed."

Mrs. Dodd opened her mouth to speak, but Mrs. Wells snatched her head warmly.

"You've turned it under your mattress, just as you did your petticoat last month," pursued the matron, briskly throwing over the mattress.

"I—" began Mrs. Dodd; but a look from her roommate kept her silent.

"It isn't around your bed," announced the energetic matron, and she gazed upward, as if expecting to see it on the ceiling.

"You haven't got it on, have you, Mrs. Wells?" she continued. "Probably, with an accent of relief, "you've got Mrs. Dodd's on, and yours is under your pillow."

Mrs. Wells choked with indignation. "Me!" she exclaimed. "It takes four yards to make me nightgown, and it takes ten for Sereny Dodd. Look!"

She once more jumped from the bed, and held her night-gown out as a little girl does her frock at dancing-school.

"Don't you want to pull my bed to pieces?" she questioned, scornfully.

"Why, yes," said Miss Timpkins, "that's a good idea," and she promptly

considered the country to the south, the motherland, and their own Canada. Fortunately or unfortunately, the nation to the south was one of the most powerful on earth. A Briton should be proud of it, for no other nation, ancient or modern, ever had such a child.

A very serious and important influence was that of gravitation, the attraction of the larger body upon the smaller, which caused an incessant dribbling over the border of their young men. A million Canadians were in the States, many in prominent positions in finance and in the professions, particularly in medicine and theology. There they had been successful by reason of two special qualities, industry and thoroughness, the only qualities worth anything in the make-up of a young man. If it were only in the matter of drawing him the young men, it would make no difference, as plenty were left to run the country. But a more serious loss was that of the young women. He had a patient once, a neurotic young man of thirty or so whose heart was not settled. Dr. Oster asked him why he did not get married. Because all the girls I wanted have gone to the States," was the reply. Of 651 women engaged in nursing in six of the great eastern hospitals, 196 were Canadians, an enormous proportion, almost one-third.

"Something should be done," said Dr. Oster, "to stop the loss of the mothers of the country." He suggested two ways. Introduce a tax on bachelors. At 25 or 26 the man who had not a family to support ought to be helping the other fellow, and such a tax would be a reasonable and rational political measure. The other way was an export tax of \$100 on every girl who left Canada.

"She's worth more," the doctor remarked, while the club hilariously assented. She was worth \$1,000 to the country, and it would pay to give her family to keep her at home.—*New York Medical Journal.*

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